Amnoemento, etc., Chio Evening.

Nono's Gamen.-" Across the Continent." OLYMPIC THEATER. -" Schoolder." WALLACK'S THEATER,-"Fifte," Wood's Museum.-At 2 and at 8: " David Garrick."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, - Concert. Theodore

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New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871.

prolonging M. Thiere's term of office will be allowed to go by default. The 15th inst. is fixed for the restoration of civil law in Paris. - The British House of Commons has postponed some important reform measures. The fron-clad Warrier is safe. - More arrests for complicity in Gen. Prim's assessination have been made in Madrid. = It is now thought that Juarez will be defeated in the Presidential election in Mexico.

The Italian celebration of the occupation of Rome came off in San Francisco without disturbance. - Several buildings have been burned in Kansas City. - A cent train has been wreeked on the Susquehanna Rulroud, the fireman being killed and the engineer seriously injured. —— A severe rain-storm has washed away a mill at Fonda, N. Y. —— The National Educational Association will meet in St. Louis, Aug. 22.

Pour additional victims of the Westfield explosion are reported. The Government Inspectors continued their investigation. === King John won the steeple chase, Monarchist the mile heat race, and Doctor the kelling race, at Monacouth Park, === Gold, 112k, 112k. Ther-monacter, Saturday, 76°, 80°, 18°; Sunday, 71°, 80°, 72°.

The absence of any further election returns from North Carolina seems to indicate conclusively that the Conventionists are defeated, as The Teneune specials first reported. This victory is justly looked upon as one of great importance in the South. It will discourage the Democracy in their projected schemes to overturn existing State Governments and thus pave the way to overturn Reconstruction. But especially it proves that the people of North Carolina hesitate to enter upon a new contest over the establishment of a State Gov-

The royal party of placation in Ireland does not seem to have made much headway. It is a week since the progress began, and, as if taking advantage of the era of good feeling supposed to have been then inaugurated, Princess Louise has been memorialized to exert her good offices in behalf of the imprisoned Fenians; and now the Dublin authorities have been obliged to suppress, with great violence, a meeting called to demand the release of these prisoners. It is plain that the causes of Irish disaffection lie too deep to be reached by royal speciacles.

We publish this morning an exhibit which the Mayor and Controller call a statement of the City and County Debt, and a statement of the disbursements made during the month of July. These are the first fruits of the tardy repentance of our rulers, but we regret to say they are not satisfactory. As a promise for the future, and a recognition of a long-neglected law, they form a step in the right direction, and we hope these statements will not be discontinued when the fear of the people has ceased to torment our oligarchy. But they are greatly deficient in clearness and fullness of detail, and they leave as yet untouched the vast mass of fraud and corruption which, it is alleged, fill the accounts which have been so long delayed. The longer MM. Hall and Connolly delay these, the worse it will be for them in the end.

Things do not look so well for Juarez in the When the canvass was concluded, there was but lietle doubt of his election, apparently; but since that time there has been a steady decline in the figures of his return. Finally, it was agreed that the election must go into Congress; and now it is reported that the Committee has finished counting the votes and Juarez is second on the list of candidates, Diaz being lfirst and Lerdo second. But the Committee, which is a permanent one, is, anti-Juarez, and the Juarists claim that he has been cheated in the count, and the official organ says Juarez is really ahead of all other candidates. It is true that disorder exists in many of the Mexican provinces, and in some cases voting has been irregular; if the permanent Committee has exercised its right to throw out any of the returns they have probably done it to the prejudice of Juarez. It is almost too much to hope that the result, whatever it may be, will be peacefully accepted.

The State Department has authorized the neither attempt to defeat the other. publication of the instructions sent to Minister Low, at Pekin, in reference to the undertaking and it is shown in the dispatches that no vio- years, while taxes have been swelling and the this conference still more significant was the re- lago no issue was more sharply drawn in the sion have upon the age and the world?"

be done to provoke hostilities. A show of New Court-House, &c., have cost thrice their force was to be made, but with the express understanding that it was a mere display for the purpose of influencing the Corean authorities to consent to treaties of commerce and amity. Unfortunately, Admiral Rodgers immediately took to surveying the river, preparatory to going up with his fleet. This proceeding, as we very well know, was specially offensive to the Coreans, who had once before fired on the French for doing this very thing, So they opened live on the American fleet, as might have been expected, and we have accordingly a war which may not be concluded pentering, plastering, plumbing, and furnishin a hurry. We do not know how the Navy Department will get out of the scrape, but the State Department's publication rather leaves the responsibility with Admiral Rodgers. and we know that discretion is not the besetting sin of our gallant sailors.

The Editor of THE TRIBUNE accepted the Chairmanship of the Union Republican General Committee with a single and avowed object-to do his utmost to heal the feud which distracted and weakened the Republicans of this City. To that end, he has steadily labored; and he had strong hopes of effecting it at an early day-hopes which the abrupt removal from office of the Hon, Moses H. Grinnell and Gen. Geo. W. Palmer for a time baffled, and threatened to blast altegether. At length, he has been gratified by a hearty, unanimous greement of the Committee whereof he is Chaliman to submit the matters in difference to our next Republican State Convention and implicitly abide its judgment. He will not doubt the readiness of the rival Committee to concur, and thus give assurance that all differences will cease ere that Convention shall adjourn, and a Republican triumph this Fall

be thereby assured. Our action in the premises does not, it seems, satisfy The Times; but, since it satisfies and gratities nearly all the Republicans of our State, we can abide The Times's displeasure.

The inquiry of the United States Inspectors of Steamboats into the causes of the explosion of the Westfield's boiler, for the last day or two, has elicited little that is really new. Wo find the experts-after traveling around in vague generalities about non-essentials-agreeing that it is impossible to tell how much steam the Westfield was carrying when the boiler burst; that there was a crack in the shell of that boiler, and that there must have been a great excess of steam at the time of the explosion. Of course, here and there are bits of evidence which are wholly irreconcilable with these conclusions, but the weight of testimony is conclusive on the three points above-named. There may have been a superheating of steam, and such superheating, or even a considerable excess, might have bursted the boiler-even if there had been no slight defect in it; certainly such an excess or superheating must have caused an explosion of a shell in which there was already a considerable crack. We shall never know how much steam the Westfield carried when she blew up. Could the Inspector have possibly discovered that defect? Or must all boilers with a fair exterior be considered safe until they blow up?

STONES INSTEAD OF LOAVES.

While our tax-payers await, with an impatience that can barely be controlled, the long due and oft promised exhibit of the receipts into and payments from their treasury during the last thirty months, they are tan-Chamber of Commerce and a statement of the aggregates paid out during the last month (July) under different heads to meet various | the Legitimist branch of the bunily, is reprerations. The overture aforesaid intimate that the examination it invites may be effected before the long-due exhibit is made.

Now Mayor Hall assured the public but two weeks ago that the Controller's exhibit was made out weeks previously and sent in with would be given to the public so soon as it could be printed. It must, therefore, be at least six weeks old by this time. Why, then, is it still withheld? Why are the tax-payers offered everything they don't want instead of mand? How can they resist the conclusion that the accounts of 1869, 1870, and the earlier half of 1871, are withheld to be doctoredlicked into presentable shape or so befogged that their republication will reveal little or nothing ?

Suppose the Chamber of Commerce shall come to the rescue of Messrs. Hall and Connolly, and appoint a Committee, which will in due time report that the latter's receipts and payments balance each other, and that vonchers are on file for every dollar disbursed-what of it? The real question is not one of bookkeeping at all. That the money paid into the City Treasury for taxes or as the proceeds of loans has all been paid out again, we do not question; but what has the City received for it? and who have pocketed the difference between what has been paid out and what ought to have been? These are the questions which the people want thoroughly answered: what light can the Chamber of Commerce throw upon them?

Notoriously, the New Court-House and Armories (to go no further) have cost the City at least thrice their true value. How so ? Suppose the Chamber of Commerce should earnestly try to fathom this mystery of miquity, and call successively Messra. Ingersoll, Garvey, &c., and ask them to point out the City's value received for this and that bill, with searching questions as to their partnerships, Mexican Congress as they did in the nation. per centages, &c., &c., how long will they continue to answer? Can they be compelled to testify? If they should consent to be sworn, and then swear falsely, can they be punished for perjury? V. ho does not see that nothing but whitewash can be elicited by such a process?.

Mayor Hall finds in the new Charter a provision authorizing him and his successors to call at discretion on the Controller for an exhibit of his accounts. That is a very proper provision, and will of course be obeyed. But the Mayor infers that it has superseded and annulled the chartered right of the people to an annual publication of the Controller's receipts and expenditures, item by item-a monstrous deduction. Neither by its terms nor by fair implication does the new Charter deprive the people of that annual exhibit to which they were previously entitled. The Mayor's and the People's rights in the premises are severally complete and wholly independent of each other. Let each be respected, and let

One thing the tax-payers of this City do know-that their upper servants have been partisans, the Marquis of Miraflores, the Count of the expedition to the Corea. The attitude living like fighting-cocks and piling up real of the Department is somewhat apologetic, estate like nabobs for the last six or eight grandees of equal importance. What makes cal platforms of the two parties, four years

lence was intended, and that nothing should City running into debt. They know that the to know what is the truth. If you think they can be baffled in this purpose, wait and see!

IMPORTANT STATES EVIDENCE.

The Albany Argus sheds a lurid light on the topic now chiefly agitating our City and State. Speaking of the enormous sums paid for caring our new City Hall and Armories, it says: "The Times stops short when the villainy of its own followers comes to the tight. It does not retract, but it concoals! It sneaks from a fight in which it entered with brayado and boisterous insulis at its political opponents. Under the system of profligate expenditure and extor-tion which its party organized, and which for ten years t tolerated, winhed at, participated in the profits of, here was a large and loose habit of auditing accounts But all the accounts were sent to the State Legislature to be first sanctioned there. The Radical majority erected there a tell gate through which all these plasterers and plumbers and carpet-sellers and furniture makers had to pass, and to pay. A Radical editor recently went through he New York Court-House, and acked, where is all this plastering, all this furnitures We can tell him. The hands of Radical politicians at Albany had to be plastered annually before the New-York tax-levy could become a law. To one man, a saint of St. Lawrence, sixly thou-sand dollars had to be paid; to another, a white neck-elethed recounded from Madison, a sum nearly as great. Garvey's plaster whilens walls and fertilizes farms in the west of the State. Ingersall's furniture decks respectable manufous in the interior, and the neighbors wonder how the seculth and taste of the owner were so suddenly de-

"Does any one suppose that the old Republican firm of plumbers, the Keysers, were let off with furnishing a New-York Court-House! No; their lead pipe ran into Herefilmer, and fapped the politics of Manigomeny. In deed, the sewerage of Cayaga and Chaulanqua, it is believed, found their machinery and equipment at this pood old Radical establishment?"

herents, he is generally very unpopular. He is not a Spaniard; he pays his debts; he saves money; and is a good husband and father—good old Radical establishment?"

Comments by The Tribune. What sort of Tax-Levies they were, which required the payment of \$50,000 and \$68,000 each for votes required to pass them, the publie would readily infer, even if those bills had not been exposed prior to their passage. There was never a day in which an honest and reaable Tax-Levy could not have passed any Legislature of our State without the payment of a dime. No one ever dreamed or feared that such a Levy could not be passed without bribing any one. The payment of large sums to seoundrels who disgraced the role of legislators was found necessary only because the bills were swelled by appropriations that no honest man would vote for.

We insist that The Argus shall name the traitorous villaius who "struck" the Ring for the sums above indicated. The fact that they were elected as Republicans makes as especially anxious that they be exposed and punished. The Republicans in successive Legislatures attempted to reduce these monstrous them. We then guessed that these were bought; The Argus now confirms the suspicion, and in two instances indicates the price. Now let it name the men, and let them be made to restore their plunder! It rightfully belongs to our tax-payers; they have lost it by robbery, which conveys no title. Let the thieves be sued and made to disgorge! Name! Name!

THE SPANISH BOURBONS.

There will be no end of intrigues in the interest of the Bourbons of Spain as long as a single member of that restless family survives. Scarcely a year passes without an attempt at insurrection from some one of them, and their talized by an overture for an examination of | conspiracies in the different capitals of Europe the Controller's books by a committee of the are matters familiar to all the police of the world.

The Absolutist, or, as they call themselves, sented by Don Carlos de Bourbon, a youth of some twenty-three years, who is called by his adherents Charles the Seventh, the Fifth and Sixth of that name never having reigned; they passed, like Napoleon II., a life of exile, and will be included in the roll of sovereigns his Report, to which it was an appendix, and only when their family has gained the throne. Don Carlos occupies towards Spain an analogous position to that of Henri de Bourbon, Comte de Chambord, towards France. They use the same jargon of flag and faith; they avow the same confidence in divine right and the one thing they do, and have a right to de- the temporal power of the Pope. But they are greatly unlike in other respects. While the French Bourbon is a delicate, broken, retiring, childless man, without mental or physical energy, his Spanish consin is a powerful youth, with a wife and an increasing family, of fine physique and feverish activity. His intellect is not up to the level of his thews and sinews. He is always for prompt and violent measures, and lost his best general, Cabrera, a year ago, by insisting upon an immediate insurrectionary campaign. He wishes a rebelpractical mountaineers was: "Votes, yes; Sons, and men change. 'no !" They were willing still to sacrifice their of political information by the newspapers with the party of Don Carlos in the provinces. In the Cortes, however, he is still represented by a small but noisy following. They avoid, of course, the open assertion of their own principles, contenting themselves with worrying the powers that be with endless criticism and inquiry. It is always rather amusing to see the young and fiery Cruz Ochoa attacking the Government for some triffing violation of the were on the throne.

The adherents of the late menarchy were Prince of Asturias, since when they have been this faction were last year at the Basilewski palace in Paris, the residence of the ex-Queen, where a variegated and eccentric court was held up to the breaking out of the war. Since those troubled times fell upon Paris, Doña Isabel has been passing her time in the uncongenial republican air of Switzerland. It is understood that Her ex-Majesty has recently made a visit in the South of France, and that she has there met and consulted with her loyal of Puñonrostro, the Marquis of Pidal, and other empire. Whatever may be said in past politi-

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY AUGUST 7, 1371. ported presence of the Queen's mother, the veteran politician and intriguant, Maria Christina. Her appearance upon the stage of Spanish the public funds spent thereon have been faction has been for many years the unfailing protectors of the persecuted imaginants and growing rapidly and immensely rich. They precursor of treasons and disorder. She is believe that these facts stand to each other in now an old woman, but she seems to have the relation of effect and cause, and they mean lost none of that spirit of intrigue and conspiracy which forty years ago rendered her the most formidable element of every political problem which was presented to the public men of Spain. She has been often exiled from the kingdom for her incorrigible habit of conspiracy; but she has repeatedly found the door of return opened through the hostility of struggling parties. Her activity to-day bodes no good to the tranquillity of the Peninsula. The Spanish papers which sustain the dynasty

pretend to be very anxious also in regard to the intentions of the Duke of Montpensier. It sion Uniondam, this Democracy is as implais positively asserted-and the Duke has either too much self-respect to deny it, or cannot do the Ohio Democracy having been folso without embarrassing committals-that he lowed by nearly every State organiis arranging a family conspiracy to result in zation which has considered the so-the dethronoment of Amadeus, the restoration of called New Departure, the California of the sound afficient and a sound afficient of the sound affi Affenso under a Montpensier regency, and the marriage of the young King to his cousin, the Duke's daughter. The stubborn refusal of Montpensier to swear allegiance to the Savoyard sovereign and the contemptaous silence with final and just that portion of the fundamental the scalery. No expense, we are rold will be spared, to which he has treated these charges of conspiracy, are taken in Spain as confessions of his purposes. The very suspicion is a compliment to Montpensier, for there are few Spanish leaders who would hesitate to swear fealty to the king they were plotting to destroy, and to call heaven to witness their sincerity in the Cortes, "with their hands on labored argument against the validity of the "the hilts of their sabers." Although Montpensier has a certain number of personal adherents, he is generally very unpopular. He is not a Spaniard; he pays his debts; he saves sidered unpardonably valgar by the opinion of good society in Spain.

There is no good reason why the new Ministry of Ruiz Zorrilla should not last, if people would only think so. But the general impression that it must soon fall will be probably one of those prophecies which work their own fulfillment. At every crisis, there will be a renewed effort of the Bourbons, and an accession of strength to the moderate Republicans. As long as there are three families of pretenders, they may be relied upon to neutralize each other, and perhaps, sooner than now appears probable, the people of Spain may claim their

STRENGTH OF PROTESTANTISM.

A persistent disparagement of Protestants Protestantism seems to be a part of the duty imposed on the Democratic press of this city. Even The Sunday Mercury-which hates all religion with rigid impartiality-restricts its slurs and its sneers to Protestant denomi-Levies, but were always deserted at the critical nations. The World continually bubbles over moment by enough false brethren to defeat with assertions like the following from its last issue:

" All the Christlan seets together comprise a member ship of about 300,000,000, while heathen worshipers count over 1,600,000,000; the Eucldhists alone having 240,000,000. The Roman Cathelle Church embraces 195,000,000 fol lowers; all the Protestant folds combined only 68,159,000."

-Here it is coolly assumed that the Roman Catholics outnumber all other Christians by no less than Sixly Millions, which is not near the truth. But we will consider more particularly the depreciation of the number of Profestants. Any fair estimate will make the Protestants

ı	of the various countries nearly as follo	W. 1.
i	The United States	361,000,00
	Great Britain and Ireland	25,000,00
j	The German Empire	25,600,00
	Sweden, Norway and Denmark	7,500,00
ı	Helland, Belgium and France	5,000,00
	Hongary, Austria and Roumania	6,000.00
1	Switzerland, German Russia and rest of Europe	5,000,00
١	British America, including West Indies	4,000,00
	An Iralia, Taemania, and New-Zealand	1,000,00
l	Liberia, Natal and Cape of Good Hope	1,500,00
J	Egypt and the rest of Africa	1,600,00
1	Armenia and the rest of Asia	5,000,00
1	America southward of this country	1,500,60
		41

-We believe the above does not exaggerate the number of Protestants, to whom the mem bers of the Orthodox Greek Church might properly be added, (siece they also protest against the chains of the Bishop of Rome to be obeyed as rightful head of the entire Christian Church,) swelling* the number of Christians who thus protest to at least the 190,000,000 claimed for the Ronan Catholics.

* PLATFORM JUGGLERY.

Political platforms are, at best, but perfunctory affairs. The nominating convention is usually in such a burry to get at the more enlivening business of presenting the candidates, that the work of drawing up sounding resolutions of party faith has come to be regarded as mere premonitory fiddling, whereto the wire-pulling-finesse and triumphs and defeats which follow are the real overture to lion every summer until he gets the throne, the political campaign just opening. We and he has greatly taxed the patient loyalty have passed out of the era of high and of his supporters in the mountains of Navarre | mighty declarations, like those of the Virginia and the Basque provinces, by his repeated and | and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and the cuun; fruitless émeutes. Recruiting is not now so ciation of Republican political principles in easy as it once was among that brave and 1856 and 1860. The platform which asserts itfanatical people. The last time the Carlist self is that public opinion which shapes legisleaders went among them to raise men and lation, independently of partisan desire, and means for the next outbreak, the reply of the | finds new expression as circumstances vary

But in one of the most interesting political substance, but the old-time faith in the King campaigns-because there are so few-now was no longer strong enough to induce them going on, we find such a curious exchange of to send their sons to the volley or old and new issues that we cannot but pause garrote to please him. The diffusion and comment. The Republicans of California have for years been the honest and devoted and the consequent increase of practical sense defenders of the despised, industrious, and inamong the peasantry has seriously interfered offensive Chinese. They have argued that Mongolian immigration was good for the industrial development of the young States of the Pacific, and that in any political belief that recognized the universal brotherhood of man there is place for the Asiatics, as for men of every race, to secure the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This, certainly, has been the utterance of Republican stump-speakers and of the Republican personal liberty laws, which he despises, and and independent press. Not so the Demowould repeal to-merrow if Charles the Seventh crats; with the malign contempt for defenselessness which has always characterized that party everywhere, the Decalled Isabelinos until that devout and moth- mocracy of California has fulminated against erly woman, Isabel Segunda, abdicated her Chinese immigration and labor ever right to the throne in favor of her son, the since that peculiar element in our population was large enough to attract attention. And known as Alfonsistas. The headquarters of as this happened just after the abolition of American Slavery, the brutal hatred which the lower ranks elsewhere poured out on "the nigger" was conveniently diverted to the unfortunate Chinaman. Democratic Judges refused testimony from Mongolian lips, except in cases where only Mongolians were interested. Democratic Legislatures enacted laws designed to drive the patient, inoffensive immigrants out of the country, harry those who gave their employment, and carry consterna-

tion to the embarking ports of the Chinese

canvass in California than the question of countenancing and defending Chinese labor and immigration. The Republicans were the their labor; the Democrats were their tierce enemies in and out of season.

If there was another question upon which

hese two parties differed more widely than on this, it was that of accepting the results of the civil war as embodied finally in the Foureenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The great bulk of the California Democracy was intensely Rebel during the war, and rose and fell in enthusiasm as the cause of the Confell in enthusiasm as the cause of the Con-federacy triumphed or succumbed on the bat-and her new company of burlesque performers, will sp tle-fields of the South. Recoforced now by men whose interests or mild patriotism attached them for a time to Sanitary Commiscable as ever, but more wary. The example of called New Departure, the California of the requisite final-and elaborate-relearsals of the Democrats, with many a way face, swallowed the bitter pill and accepted the Amendments, begins. The new company is expected here on begins. The new company is expected here on the bitter pill and accepted the Amendments.

And that party to-day presents the singular the 19th by the City of London, though some of spectacle of an organization ladorsing as legal, law which they have, over and over again, de- produce "Humply Dampty," in a mandaer for surpassing nounced as illegal, fraudulent, null and void.

Not only so, but they have placed on this platform of party refrozression, as candidate for reflection, floury H. Haight, who, as Covernor, sent a message to the Legislature, but after the Legislature, but after the Legislature, but after the Legislature, but after the Legislature and La Scala, Milan, and Carlo Felice, General Milander as surpassing the original and allie. Morionto, from the Thomas and the Legislature, but after the Scalar and Allie. Morionto, from the Thomas and Carlo Felice, General Milander as surpassing the original and all previous efforts. Mr. G. L. Fox will, of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurpose a felicity of course, he the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurse the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurse the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurse the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurse the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurse the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurse the Clown. His brother, Mr. C. K. Fox. will recurse the a few months since, embodying a bitter and Mile Alexandrova, from the Imperial Treater, St. P. very Amendments which he is now compelled to indorse in the platform of his party. This is accepting Republicanism. But the Republicans, too, have gone backward.

In their party platform, adopted for this compaign, they resolve that the presence of the Chinese in California " is a serious and continuous injury to the best interests of the State," and that it is "an evil that ought to be abated," and that it be demanded of the Federal Government "to adopt such treaty regulations and legislation as shall discourage their further immigration." Possibly, outsiders have no right to criticise these local family doings; but this is a leaf out of the Democracy's book. It is precisely what the Democrats have said for years. Worse than this, it looks like forsaking a noble principle for the temporary purpose of inviting votes that do not belong to Republicanism until the voters are better men than they are.

It may be said of both these parties which have made this odd exchange of opinions that neither is in earnest. We know very well that the bitter Bourbons who hate freedom and hate the instrument that brought emansipation and the ballot to the black race never will give up any plan for the reëstablishment of Slavery nor any hope of its accomplishment. And we cannot believe that any considerable portion of the Republicans of California will favor legislation which shall be hostile to Chinese immigration or labor, or formally invoke the intervention of Federal power to put an end to both. One prominent Republican, at least, declared somewhat effusively in their late Convention at Sacramento that "the 'Chinese must be citizens or feudal slaves." As he was a candidate for a leading nomination, it is hardly necessary to say that he was promptly defeated; but he had many votes, nevertheless.

These things may not be popular nor discreet to say in California; but the truth courageously told is always best, and time will show that the brave, honest Republicans of the Pacific States, who fought against great odds, endured obloquy and hardship for humanity's and truth's sake, and finally conquered because they fought in a just cause, were really ashamed of a weak jugglery with words which could not hasten the victory they now seem bound to win.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The alleged fact that the consumption of Colton in this country has not increased in proportion to the increase of population is trumpeted as showing diminished ability to buy on the part of our consumers. What do those who so argue say to the following official returns of the British consumption?

Weight of Cotton manufactures retained in Great Britain for home consumption in pounds. 1858 145,800,000 D 1868 100,037,000 D 1839 108,600,000 B 1867 112,040,000 B ..217,978,660 to 1868... 208,254,000 to 1869... 107,463,000 I 95,271,000 I In 1860, the total was under half a million

of bales of 470 pounds each. Nine years later, it has fallen to little more than 200,000 bales; half of which, probably, came from India.

The Knosville Herald asks the Editor of this journal.

"How can be justify a 'Ku-Klux law' which author zes a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the declaation of martial law, and the substitution of military anthority, in the discretion of the President, for the civil powers of State ! Would the universal remenstrance hat would be heard from the North against an attempted enforcement of these powers in a Northern State be attributed to a 'spirit of irrational and poevish fault-fluding l'

-The Herald will find our full justification of that law in the returns of the vote cast for President in Louisiana in ,1868, when twenty Counties of that State, which before and since east at least Twenty-five Thousand Republican votes, cast less than One Thousand in all for Grant and Colfax: seven of them not returning a single Republican vote. The Ku-Klux act means that this shall not be repeated in any State in 1872; and that is what we mean. If there be an attempt thus to vitiate the election in any Northern State, we insist that the law shall here be applied with inexerable se-

"It ordinarily happens," says the chief apolegist of the Ring, "that city debts are not paid until some time after they are contracted. . . . Outstanding debts which were incurred under the old regime and bad to be paid under the new cannot be laid at the door of the present city authorities." This of course is to prepare an excuse in advance for the probable developments of the accounts for 1870. But the crime of which the city authorities are accused is the payment of fraudulent charges which are not debts.

We have been a good deal amused by the offer of a Georgia newspaper editor, who announces that he will publish "original peetry" at the low rate "of \$9 per line." To comprehend the desperation of this ournalist one must have been a journalist himself, receiving daily dozens of copies of verses, for which he has, were they good, no room in his columns, while most of them are so feebly bad that they are not even entertaining. In the present state of the Ars Poetica let it, once for all, be understood that smooth versification is no proof of genius; and every rhymer should ask himself this question: "If I do not publish this 'poem' what effect will its suppres-

THE DRAMA.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Lecal theatrical issues are, like Dogberry's prisoners, all "in a tale," Day after day one has to say the same words, or to say nothing. There is "Effe" at Wallack's, "Schneider" at the Olympic, and "Across the Continent" at Niblo's; and elsewhere there is little or nothing. These topics we have previously discussed, and there is no need of "dammable iteration."

With respect to "Eifle," a timely word of notice may not here be inteplaced. This drama will be acted only till the end of the present week. Mr. Stoddart relinquishes the peri of the wax-work showman, and Mr. Leffingwell succeeds him. Much of the humor of the performance peer in "Blue-licard." Anticipations of a lovely and and mated spectacle have been widely propogated; and we do not doubt that buringue will be seen in its best state.

With reference to the tempority of "debuebler" and Across the Continent" we are unable to speak with precision. They are like those puny and aickly reputations spoken of by Mrs. Candour, which outlive the reducier victors; and we dare say their time will be tersburg; the wonderful Martin Family, from Paris and Berlin; the original French Grotesques, the "Zig-Zags," four in number, in their eccentric sensation entitled "The Insects;" "Young Adonis and Little Venus," two chil dren, four and two years and a half eld, who perform on the velociteder Signor Cassell; and the famous Kirolfy troupe including the brothers Intro and Doboss, Hamida and her sister; a company alout 50 in number, with 14

premiere danseuses. The regular scason at Nibio's will begin with Mr. J. R. Emmet, in the character of Fritz-s boom for which the public will wait with perfect puttence. It must walt, we elleve, till September. Meantime Letta will have ap peared at Booth's Theater; and the plans of all the houses, -respecting the next regular season, -will have

been matured and disclosed.

Some important facts are known already. We are to see Mr. Bandmanu in "Narcisse," at the Grand Opera House on the 4th of next month, where, also, Miss Milly Palmer (Mrs. Fandmana) will make her first appearance n America. Mr. Beneimann will also, it is intimated, day as Mephistopheles—a part in which he has won espe-I distinction-and it is likely that he will enact Jusper a Mr. T. C. De Leou's drama of that name, be Dickens's fragmentary novel of "the Mystery of Edwia Drood." We are to see Mr. Sothern, at Niblo's, in a round of his special characters. He will follow Mr. Emmet. Charles Mathews will come again, also-but where we do not learn. He could not do better, perhaps, than once more to illuminate, -with that wit and sprightlineas which allow neither coldness nor decay,—the cosy and which allow neither coldness nor decay,—the cosy and elegant little Fifth Avenue. Mr. Fechter, it seems cor-tain, will establish himself at what was lately the Four-teenth Street Theater, where, of course, he will be warmly welcomed by numerous neiniters. Mr. Leste Wallack is not likely to act sooner than January; but the votaries of his theater may confidently expect to be regaled, between now and Christmas, with the best of now English plays, and the ripest and richest of the old com-The most important aunouncement of all, however, that

can now be definitely made, is that of the re-appearance of Charlotte Cushman. This will be effected at Booth's Theater, about the middle of September, or a little later. Miss Cushman will appear as Queen Katharine, in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII," and at a later period in her engagement, will enact Lady Macbeth. She has been a long time absent from the stage and from the country; but neither absence nor the lapse of time has dimmed her fame-and we do not doubt that she will receive an affectionate welcome back again to the theater of her native land. Mr. William Creswick, we are dad to state, will also appear at Booth's Theater, in conunction with Miss Cushman, playing Cardinal Woolsey and Macheth. We call to mind no actor who pursues his profession in a more refined spirit, or with manifer dignity, than have marked the career of Mr. Creswick; and it seems certain that the intellectual portion of our publie will kindly greet and sincerely enjoy the achievements of this gentle and thoughtful artist.

At the close of the engagement of Miss Cushman and Mr. Creswick, comedy will prevail at Booth's, in the person of Mr. John E. Owens, whose name is the synonym of might. Later in the season Mr. Booth himself will appear, probably as Hamlet. A revival of "Julius Casar" is likewise promised, with Mr. Booth as Brutus, Mr. Barrett as Cassius, and, it is hoped, Mr. Creswick of Mr. Montgomery as Mark Antony. Miss Maggie Mitchell is to appear at this theater, toward the end of March, as Function. A happier performance than this-one more various, of more substantial qualities or more inviting and promising features-it would be very diffe vise. With reference to the organization of the stock company at Booth's Theater, we are, as yet, without in

It is a fact worthy of remark that so many of the prommently distinguished dramatic and musical artists on the will be in New-York next seaton. The names of Booth, Wallack, Mathews, Fechter, Sothern, Bandmann, Parrett, Creswick, Charlotte Cushman, Owens, Montgemery, Gilbert, Fox, Maggie Mitchell, Nilsson, Parepa-Rosa, Kellogg, and Mile. Raab e (whom Mr. Grau will bring over late in the season, as we are now advised, may be mentioned, off-hand, by way of example. In these we see "promise of a goodly day" for art in this community and for the culture and innecent pleasure of the

FOREIGN DRAMATIC ITEMS. Heller, the magician, is at Melbourne, Aus-

Mr. Walter Montgomery appeared at the ondon Galety Theater on the Sist of July, last Monday. "Joan of Arc," at the Queen's Theater, has an acted a hundred times with Mr. and Mrs. Romby in the chief parts.

Mile. Rita Sangalli,-whose nimble capers have often been seen on the New-York stage,—1s to it the London Alhambra, as "The Sylph of the Glo Marie Wilton's revival of "Ours," at the Prince of Wales's Theater, has been very favorite comedy having passed its 200th 1

The American comedian, Mr. John S. Clarke, made his reappearance at the Strand Theater, London, on the 29th ult., as Dr. Pangloss, in "The Heir at Law." Mr. L. J. Sefton accompanies Mrs. John Nood and her theatrical troupe, in their present profes-ional tour of the English provincial theaters, as business.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul took a benefit, the Strand Theater, Lenden, on the morning of July, making their last appearance in London this season, and Mrs. Rowsby acted, on this consion.

The St. James Theater, London (Mrs. John Wood's), is to be recepened, on September 20, with Opera, Sir Jules Benedict will conduct his own work, "The Lily of Kiliarney," Mr. Sims Reeves will play Mylessa-Coppaten, Miss Rose Hersee will be the Eily O'Connor. Coppatices. Miss flore Hersee will be the Etly O'Comor.
The company will include, besides these artists. Miss
Blanche Cole Madame Florence Landia, Mr. George Perren, and Mr. Nordblem.
Mr. Andrew Halliday finds becasion to protoat example.

test against the rascality of theatries thereos. Not long ago, he says, "a picate wrote to my prompter, offering him a bribe if he would let him have one of my manuscripts for four-and-twenty hours." Another ingenious pirate announced his piece in the bills thus: "This is not Mr. Andrew Halliday's "Lattle Emily, and all the rest about his own version very small." Mr. Halliday thinks that thus sort of thing is neither fair ner creditable.

that this sort of thing is neither fair nor creditable.

A new piece, by Mrs. H. Vaughan, called "Outwitted," has attracted attention on the London stage. It was acted at St. George's Hall on July 14, and this is in account of the plot: "In the first scene we see Charles Secren, this son of a rich banker, ssleep in the drawing room, the young gentleman sof having been in best all night. The cause of this is revealed later in the play, and is no wise discreditable to him; but his father, who is a martinet in domestic management, gives the fact the worse interpretation, and a quarrel ensues, aggravated by other inchients, which the son, too proad or loo careless to explain, allows to pass unexplained. Mr. Secara, senior, has also set his heart upon Charles marrying Lady Florence Nerille, but there is no real attachment between the partice, Charles, in his secret Leart, having much more affection for bis poer but prefty cousin, Alice Lestie, who lives with the family. Meanwhile, the Hon. Mr. Filzdasher, a peaniless 'swell,' has designs upon the hand and fortune of Lady Florence Nerille, and by a series of artful schemes contrives that every fault and falling of the careless, thoughtless Charles Secrem shall have the worst possible appearance to his father. The result is that the banker orders his son to quit the house. In the second act, we are introduced to a gambling hell, where we see a young fellow, a friend of the Secrem family, named Walter Herbert, lose every penny of a large sum with which he has been lutrusted to invest for his mother. Fitzdiaher, knowing the bankey's batter for gambling, induces him to come to the 'hell,' promising that he will find his son there, having, through Copi. de Bathe, the leader of the sum, invited Charles there. The young min, who has adopted literature as a profession, accepted the invitation will the bloom of writing an a ticle upon the ambient. A new piece, by Mrs. H. Vaughan, called Outwitted has attracted attention on the London tation with the slea of writing an a tick.
But while there he sees the infa
ferbert, and notices also that the more

young Herbert, and notices also that the money has been wenteren him by trickery. He conceives the idea of